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Sarah Carr, daughter of Thomas Carr and his wife Mary Dabney. This Mary Dabney was born January 22d, 1685. The estate known as "Topping Castle," on the north bank of the North Anna river, in Caroline county, was given John Minor by his father-in-law Thomas Carr. This first John was a Justice of the Peace and a man of strong mind and will and was of great influence in his community. He and his wife Sarah Carr had eleven children, the eldest of whom was

THE SECOND JOHN MINOR.

He was known as "Major John Minor of Topping Castle." He was born on Nov. 13th, 1735, and died March 21st, 1800. His wife was Elizabeth Cosby. He was a man of mark. His judgment was sound and his energy tireless—a man of affairs, successful, practical and much consulted by his neighbors and friends. He never held public office, and like all of his blood never sought one; yet no man so moulded the public sentiment of his community or did more to elevate its morals.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

THE ROBARDS FAMILY.

(Compiled by JOHN LEWIS ROBARDS, Hannibal, Mo.)

(Continued from Volume IX, No. 2, October, 1901, page 198.)

II. William RoBards, Sr., testator, was a militia lieutenant in 1764, and a member of the Committee of Safety for Goochland county, Va., for 1775. He died in December, 1783.

As contemplated in his will, Mrs. Elizabeth Lewis RoBards, his widow, moved with her family, slaves, etc., to their fine farm midway between Harrodsburg and Danville, in Kentucky. The Mississippi river was the western boundary of Virginia until 1792, when Kentucky was admitted as a State.

A writer in Leslie's Popular Monthly for July, 1898, page 25, says Widow RoBards built a large, handsome house; was uniformly kind, considerate, and a generous, warm-hearted woman; proud, high-spirited, and was considered the most influential personage in the Blue Grass region; that her daughters—viz: Sallie RoBards Jouett, wife of Captain John Jouett, member of the Virginia Legislature for several years, and Elizabeth Lewis RoBards, wife of General William Buckner, were noted for their beauty and social tact.

Captain Jouett was the hero of the following daring deed: In the heat of the Revolutionary war, in June, 1781, when Cornwallis was near Richmond, burning the barns, fences, and crops, and killing the horses of the farmers of Virginia, he sent Colonel Tarleton, with 250 cavalry, on a special secret raid to surprise and capture the General Assembly, then in session at Charlottesville, in Albemarle county, Va. Their clandestine, rapid march was observed by Captain John Jouett. He divined

their dangerous purpose, and started at once on his fleet thoroughbred horse to defeat their strategy. The passing, firing, race was swift, daring and perilous—so hot and close that a single unlucky bullet, or a misstep of his faithful steed, would place Captain Jouett at the mercy of the marauding troops. Fortune—Providence—favored the brave patriot. He gave the sudden warning, but so narrow was the escape of the Legislature that seven of the members were captured.

A copy of the concurrent resolutions adopted December 12, 1786, shows the appreciation of the House and Senate of Virginia of the daring and important service of Captain John Jouett in baffling the scheme of Lord Cornwallis and his noted cavalry leader, Colonel Tarleton.

(Excerpt from Journal of House of Delegates of Virginia.)

A motion was made that the House come to the following resolution:

WHEREAS, a resolution passed the 12th day of June, 1781, requesting the Executive to present to Captain John Jouett an elegant sword and pair of pistols as a memorial of the high sense the General Assembly entertained of his activity and enterprise in watching the motions of the enemy's cavalry on their incursion to Charlottesville, and conveying to the Assembly timely notice of their approach, whereby the designs of the enemy were frustrated and many valuable stores preserved; and it appearing that the same has not been completely carried into execution :

Resolved, therefore, That the Executive be requested to comply with the said resolution in such manner as to them may be deemed most proper; and that they be empowered to draw upon the treasury for such a sum of money out of the contingent fund as shall be necessary for the purpose.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

LITTLEBERRY MOSBY—WILLIAM CANNON.

To the Editor of the Virginia Magazine :

SIR,—The statement made in "The Cocke Family" on page 438, Virginia Magazine, Vol. IV, April, 1897, that Colonel Littleberry Mosby was a captain of the Revolution is erroneous.

The Captain was his son Littleberry, Jr., who was Brigadier-General of Militia 1814. Nor is Colonel Littleberry Mosby, Sr., buried at "Fort Hill," but at "Font Hill," Powhatan county (same page). There are no grave-stones. He was County Lieutenant of Powhatan 1780-'81. Was he ever a Burgess? He was not sheriff of Powhatan in 1795, as erroneously stated in the same foot-note, on page 438, but in 1797. Qualified March 16, 1797. Order Book No. 5, page 320, Powhatan C. H. Member of the Cumberland County Committee of Public Safety—